



BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Margate :

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1921.

BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

ALDERMAN ALONZO BILHAM PILCHER, J.P., MAYOR.

Health Committee :

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| COUNCILLOR HOUGHTON (Chairman). | COUNCILLOR GUNNIS. |
| | „ GOODBAN. |
| ALDERMAN HUGHES. | „ ANDERSON. |
| „ SHEA. | „ WOOD. |
| COUNCILLOR HATFEILD. | „ BOURNER. |
| „ PETTMAN. | |

Staff of the Health Department :

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
and Borough Meteorologist—*

ROWAN McCOMBE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

ERNEST RIDSDALE, A.R.San.Inst. and
Certificated Inspector of Meat, etc.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—

J. D. RATTRAY, Cert.R.San.Inst.

MISS C. O'BRIEN, Cert.R.San.Inst.

Health Visitor—

MISS E. GREEN.

Clerk—

L. R. HUTCHINSON.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|
| Town Clerk | | .. | ... | EDWARD BROOKE. |
| Borough Surveyor | | ... | ... | E. A. BORG. |
| Borough Accountant | | ... | ... | F. R. C. KENDRICK. |
| Public Analyst | ERNEST M. HAWKINS, | | | F.I.C., Canterbury. |
| Meteorological Observer | ... | .. | | C. J. PEMBLE. |

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS
AND INFORMATION RELATING TO THE
BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

Area of Borough.

2,961 Acres (including 468 Acres of Foreshore).

Geological Formation. Subsoil, Chalk.

Population.

Census of March, 1911—27,086.

Estimated civil population for 1920, about 30,000.

Estimated maximum population during season—100,000.

Water Supply.

Constant service from deep wells at Wingham, 14 miles from Margate.

Sewerage Disposal.

By water carriage, outfall into the deep sea two miles east of Margate Jetty.

Number of Inhabited Houses.

(1911), 4,428; (1915), 6,274 approximately; (1920), 6,444.

Rateable Value. £244,670.

Rates. 1921-22. General District Rate, 6/11. Poor Rate, 7/11 (includes County Rate, 2/3; and Borough Rate, 3/1). Water Rate, 1/4 in £ on gross estimated rent. Total Rate, 16/2.

Birth Rate. 24.5 per 1,000.

Infantile Mortality. 68 per 1,000 births.

Death Rate. 12.7 per 1,000.



*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Margate.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

Much of the subject matter relating to natural and social conditions of the Town has to be repeated each year for the information of the Ministry of Health, County Council and other public bodies. The items relative to Sanitary affairs will, I hope, be of interest to the Council and Burgesses.

I gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance accorded me at all times by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee; also by my professional colleagues in the Town, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitor and Clerk, without which it would be impossible to carry out my duties satisfactorily.

I beg to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROWAN McCOMBE,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1921.

General Information.

Population. The population of Margate at the Census in March, 1911, was 27,086. Garlinge, Northdown and part of St. Peter's Extra were included in the Borough in November, 1912. With this addition and the natural yearly increase I now estimate the population to be 30,000 to 32,000. For a large part of the year, owing to the influx of visitors and invalids, the population is manifestly from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than is officially estimated, and for a few weeks during the height of the season probably exceeds 100,000.

Physical Features and General Characteristics of the District. The Borough of Margate extends over an area of 2,961 acres, which includes 468 acres of foreshore. The town follows the coast-line which faces North-East, North and North-West. Situated at the N.E. corner of Kent it is exposed to all sea breezes from all quarters except the West. The sub-soil is chalk, which is a very healthy sub-soil, and the town is divided by two valleys, viz., The Dane and Tivoli Valleys. Owing to these valleys, the chalky sub-soil and the general undulations of the ground levels, the town is exceptionally favoured as regards surface drainage, and it is a notable fact that even after the heaviest rainfall the roads become dry in a very short time. The streets, except in the lower and older parts of the town, are very well laid out, and there are numerous large open spaces, the sea breezes are thus able to circulate freely in all parts of the town. It is not improbable that the large area of foreshore with its sand and seaweed-covered rocks adds materially to the salubrity of the air when the wind sets in from the sea. Average annual sunshine, 1,600 hours. Mean temperature for the year, 50.1.

Social Conditions. Margate being essentially a Health and Pleasure Resort, the occupation of a great majority of the inhabitants is directly and indirectly associated with the catering for visitors to the town, consequently a large proportion of the houses of all sizes are used in the season as lodging-houses or boarding-houses. In many of the houses, especially the smaller ones, there is unfortunately, during five or six weeks of the year, a tendency to overcrowding. This is mitigated to a certain extent by the bracing air and the fact that the visitors spend most of the day enjoying themselves on the sea-front. It is unquestionable, however, that many of the children attending our Elementary Schools are seriously neglected during the season owing to the fact that the parents will not, or cannot, look after them as they should do and cater for visitors at the same time.

Outside the building trades the other chief industries are a Chocolate Factory and several small engineering firms. None of these occupations are of a nature likely to affect prejudicially the health of the inhabitants or the people employed.

The following Charities provide assistance for necessitous people in the Borough:—The Margate Soup Kitchen, The Penny Dinner and Clothing Fund, The Philanthropic Institution (provides 10,000 1/- tickets for food and fuel besides money grants), Dr. Peete's Charity (provides about 100 annuities of from £12 to £18), Kidman's Bounty, The Lying-in Charity for the assistance of poor women in their confinements, Draper's Almshouses (38 female inmates), The Alexandra Homes for Aged Parishioners (40 houses), The Parish Yard Almshouses (for 19 female inmates), and The Cottage Hospital (for cases of accident and acute disease, 30 beds), The Royal Sea Bathing Hospital (a National Institution chiefly for cases of surgical Tuberculosis, but available for local patients), and The Margate District Nursing Association, which provides trained nurses for cases attended by doctors.

I am informed that the Guardians issued out-door relief to the amount of £2,274 3s. 5½d. during the year.

**Vital
Statistics.**

For the purpose of calculating the Birth Rate and Death Rate the Registrar-General has estimated the population at 23,243. It is difficult to see how this figure is arrived at considering the fact that at the Census in 1911 the population was 27,086. We have certainly no empty houses in the Borough, and there is no evidence that we have a smaller average number of persons per house. The number of Births and Deaths in the following paragraphs are those registered during the calendar year and are corrected for inward and outward transfers. They will, therefore, differ from the "uncorrected" figure, viz., those which actually took place in Margate.

**Birth
Rate.**

The number of Births registered during the year were 285 males and 285 females, total 570 (34 were illegitimate), which is equivalent to a Birth Rate of 24.5 per 1,000.

**Death
Rate.**

The number of Deaths registered during the same period were 141 males and 156 females, total 297, which is equivalent to a Death Rate of 12.7 per 1,000.

**Infantile
Mortality.**

The number of Infants who died under one year was 24 males and 15 females (5 were illegitimate), total 39, which is equivalent to an Infantile Death Rate of 68 per 1,000 births.

Further particulars in reference to Births and the Infantile Mortality are given under the heading of Maternity and Child Welfare.

Deaths of "Residents" in Margate, whether occurring in or beyond the District.

CIVILIANS ONLY.

| Causes of Death. | | | | | | | | Males | Females |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 | Enteric Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 2 | Small-Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 3 | Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 5 | Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Diphtheria and Croup | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | — |
| 7 | Influenza | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 |
| 8 | Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 |
| 9 | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 14 |
| 10 | Tuberculous Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 2 |
| 11 | Other Tuberculous Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 |
| 12 | Cancer, malignant disease... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 22 |
| 13 | Rheumatic Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| 14 | Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 15 | Organic Heart Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 21 |
| 16 | Bronchitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 8 |
| 17 | Pneumonia (all forms) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 |
| 18 | Other respiratory diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 |
| 19 | Diarrhoea &c. (under 2 years) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 |
| 20 | Appendicitis and Typhlitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — |
| 21 | Cirrhosis of Liver | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 21a | Alcoholism | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 22 | Nephritis and Bright's Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 23 | Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 |
| 24 | Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| 25 | Congenital debility, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 6 |
| 26 | Violence apart from suicide | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 27 | Suicide | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 |
| 28 | Other Defined Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 51 |
| 29 | Causes ill-defined or unknown | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — |
| All Causes | | | | | | | | 141 | 156 |
| Special Causes (included above) | | | | | | | | | |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | | | | | | | | — | — |
| Poliomyelitis | | | | | | | | — | — |
| Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age | | | | | | | | 24 | 15 |
| Total Illegitimate | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Total Births | | | | | | | | 285 | 285 |
| Legitimate | | | | | | | | 270 | 266 |
| Illegitimate | | | | | | | | 15 | 19 |
| Population (for Births and Deaths) | | | | | | | | 23,243 | |

TABLE XV.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1920.

(Provisional figures. Provisional populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

| | BIRTH- RATE Per 1,000 Total Population. | ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | | RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS. | | PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS. | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------|------------|----------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | All Causes. | Enteric Fever. | Small-pox. | Measles. | Scarlet Fever. | Whooping- cough. | Diphtheria. | Influenza. | Violence. | Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years). | Total Deaths under One Year. | Deaths in Public Institutions. | Certified Causes. | Inquest Cases. | Uncertified Causes of Death. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| England and Wales ... | 25·4 | 12·4 | 0·01 | 0·00 | 0·19 | 0·04 | 0·11 | 0·15 | 0·28 | 0·48 | 8·3 | 80 | 24·3 | 92·2 | 6·6 | 1·2 | |
| 96 Great Towns, including London (Census Popula- tions exceeding 50,000) | 26·2 | 12·5 | 0·01 | 0·00 | 0·22 | 0·04 | 0·14 | 0·16 | 0·31 | 0·43 | 10·4 | 85 | 31·3 | 92·2 | 7·1 | 0·7 | |
| 148 Smaller Towns (Cen- sus Populations 20,000- 50,000 ... | 24·9 | 11·3 | 0·02 | 0·00 | 0·19 | 0·03 | 0·10 | 0·14 | 0·27 | 0·38 | 7·8 | 80 | 16·5 | 93·2 | 5·3 | 1·5 | |
| London ... | 26·5 | 12·4 | 0·01 | 0·00 | 0·22 | 0·05 | 0·17 | 0·22 | 0·30 | 0·47 | 9·5 | 75 | 46·8 | 91·2 | 8·6 | 0·2 | |
| Margate ... | 24·5 | 12·7 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·13 | 0·00 | 0·09 | 0·09 | 0·04 | 0·17 | 10·5 | 68 | 23·6 | 92·9 | 5·4 | 1·7 | |

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water.

The supply of water from Wingham, which was opened in August, 1903, continues to be a great boon to the district, and maintains its high reputation both as to quality and quantity. The source is situated in the district of Wingham, 14 miles from Margate in a South-Westerly direction. The catchment area extends over about 20 square miles of open agricultural country, and the water is filtered through the chalk for some 80 to 250 feet till it reaches the adits. This situation was selected on account of its isolated position and consequent freedom from any possible source of pollution. The cost of the undertaking was £120,000, including the supply to 21 parishes in the neighbourhood of the works and along the line of main to Margate.

The water is pumped direct into the mains, and a reservoir capable of holding 1,000,000 gallons has been erected at Flete $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Margate, at a height of 177 feet above ordnance datum; this reservoir in addition to containing a reserve supply in case of a temporary breakdown also forms a balancing head, and from it we draw the water when not pumping, the height of the reservoir enabling the water to flow by gravitation to the highest points of the town.

The original rest level of the water in the well at the Pumping Station was about 32 feet above ordnance datum before pumping operations commenced, which level has been maintained.

A new pumping engine has been erected at the Wingham Pumping Station which has given every satisfaction. At the present time Margate possesses pumping plant capable of delivering 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per 24 hours.

Total quantity of water pumped during the year, January to December, 1920 amounted to 597,600,303 gallons.

A new reservoir to hold 2,000,000 gallons has been approved by the Ministry of Health and will be erected as soon as conditions admit.

A Bacteriological examination of the water is made periodically, and the two following analyses show it maintains a high standard of purity. It will also be noticed by comparing the present analysis with previous years that the chemical composition of the water varies very little from year to year. There is no tendency to any plumbo solvent action:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MARGATE WATER SUPPLY TAKEN FROM THE TAP AT 19, EDGAR ROAD, ON 27TH MAY, 1920.

PHYSICAL:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Appearance in a Two-foot Tube | Clear and bright. |
| Suspended matter ... | Nil. |
| Deposit | Nil. |
| Re-action | Nil. |
| Temperature | 18°C. |

BACTERIOLOGICAL:—

I. Quantitative Examination of Micro Organisms:—

Two cubic centimetres of the water added, in various quantities, to gelatin plates and incubated for 72 hours at a temperature of 20°C. yielded the growth of only a single colony. Another quantity of 2 cubic centimetres added to agar plates and incubated for 24 hours at a temperature of 37°C. did not yield even the growth of a single organism.

II. Qualitative Examination of Micro Organisms:—

Sixty cubic centimetres of the water were specially examined for bacteria of the B. Coli group, and other organisms whose presence might indicate recent organic pollution. The results of this part of the examination were entirely negative.

The single colony which grew on the gelatin plates, from 2 cubic centimetres of water thus examined, represented a saprophytic coccus which is of common occurrence in water.

REMARKS:—

This sample of water is of the highest bacteriological degree of purity, containing only a single organism in two cubic centimetres.

(Signed), ALEX. G. R. FOULERTON,
Bacteriologist.

Dated 5th June, 1920.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER TAKEN ON 27TH MAY, 1920,
FROM THE TAP AT 12, GROSVENOR PLACE.

N.B.—All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| Appearance | ... | ... | ... | .. | Clear. |
| Colour | ... | ... | ... | ... | Green-Blue. |
| Smell | ... | ... | ... | ... | Normal. |
| Chlorine in Chlorides | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.75. |
| Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates | ... | ... | ... | ... | None. |
| Nitrogen in Nitrates | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.54. |
| Ammonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | None. |
| Albuminoid Ammonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.0017. |
| Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes | ... | ... | ... | ... | Trace only. |
| Oxygen „ 4 hours | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.020. |
| Hardness before Boiling (Total) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17.9. |
| „ after „ (Permanent) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.4. |
| Total Solid Matter | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 83. |
| Microscopical Examination of Deposit | ... | ... | ... | ... | Slight and unimportant. |

REMARKS:—

The above results are satisfactory throughout and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The Microscopical Examination is also satisfactory.

(Signed), ERNEST M. HAWKINS,

Public Analyst, Borough of Margate.

**Drainage
and
Sewerage.**

The present drainage system was designed and carried out in 1889 at a cost of £80,000. Since that date many miles of new sewers have been constructed; in fact, every street in the Borough is sewered. At the King Street Pumping Station the plant has been augmented by the installation of two sets of electrically-driven rotary sewage pumping engines, and a third set is now being installed. These pumps are automatically started and stopped by means of a float in the sewage well. The pumps were installed by Mr. Borg, the present Borough Engineer, and are unique in design. The bulk of the sewage flows by gravitation, but a small proportion from the low-lying districts is pumped, and the whole of it conveyed to a Penstock Chamber at the edge of the cliff. From this point the sewage is carried in an outfall pipe 600 yards across the foreshore and discharges into deep water at a point more than two miles to the East of the Jetty. The sea currents at this point have such a direction that whether the tide is ebbing or flowing the sewage is carried away from the shore and disappears in the open sea.

The dead ends of the sewers are supplied with automatic flushing tanks. A large number of vent shafts have been erected, and every house is provided with an interceptor.

Owing to the enlargement of the Borough and the rapid increase in the growth of the town it has become necessary to considerably enlarge the present system, and the Borough Engineer has prepared a scheme, which has been approved by Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice and Mr. Howard Humphreys, which will be put in operation at the earliest possible date.

The system of water carriage for closets has existed in the town for many years. The majority of the closets are pans on the wash-down principle and are sufficient in number.

Scavenging.

House Refuse is collected three times a week in the morning. It is always a difficult matter for the Sanitary Authority to deal with the refuse so as to get it away from the houses in the early hours of the morning, and a good deal of attention has been given to this matter by the Committee. Six steam waggons have lately been purchased, and I believe by this means the conveyance of refuse to the Destructor has been greatly facilitated. About 80 per cent. of the houses use sanitary dustbins.

The Town Refuse is burnt in a modern up-to-date Refuse Destructor which was erected about a mile from the town and is capable of dealing with 120 tons per day.

**Sanitary Inspection of the
District.
Premises and Occupations
which can be controlled by
Bye-Laws or Regulations.**

See Report of Chief Sanitary
Inspector.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Schools. As the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, the two departments are intimately co-related. This is undoubtedly the most advantageous arrangement, as many matters relating to the health of the scholars and their exclusion from School on account of Infectious Disease are fused together in the two departments.

All the Schools have been maintained in a sanitary condition during the year. Sufficient lavatory accommodation, with separate accommodation for the sexes, is provided at each School, also towels and lavatory basins with a sufficient supply of water. One of the Sanitary Inspectors visits the Schools every week and reports on their condition.

The Medical Inspection of School Children has been carried out according to the Syllabus of the Board of Education. Infectious Diseases are notified to me by the Head Teachers and the School Attendance Officer. These children are visited by myself or the Lady Sanitary Inspector (who is also a trained nurse), and certificates are sent to the Head Teachers defining the nature of the disease and with instructions to exclude children for certain periods according to the form of infection. Verminous children are excluded from School and the homes of these children are visited by the Lady Sanitary Inspector, who inspects the bedrooms, beds, etc. Where these are found in a dirty condition, notice is served to have them cleansed forthwith. The appointment of a Lady Sanitary Inspector in this respect still continues to prove very satisfactory, as for obvious reasons she is better able to cope with personal uncleanness in women and children than a Male Inspector. For further information on Schools, see Report of the School Medical Officer.

FOOD.

Milk Supply. The cowsheds and the animals kept therein, and the Dairies have been, with one or two exceptions maintained in a satisfactory condition. No cases of adulteration of Milk by added water have been found during the year, but in five cases deficiency of fat varying from 3% to 8% was found upon analysis. It is impossible to be successful in proceedings in these cases as the vendors can

easily produce evidence that the milk was supplied as it came from the cow. The vendors of the above-said cases were warned.

Some amendment of the law is needed to bring responsibility home to farmers, for it is their duty to maintain cows so that milk is produced in conformity with the Sale of Milk Regulations, i.e., 3% Fat and 8.5% Non-fat Solids.

The need for improvement with regard to light and ventilation to some of the old cowsheds still exists, but I am hoping in the near future it will be possible to have this remedied. At present the high cost of building materials is our chief hindrance. Our efforts are at present concentrated on endeavouring to see that milk is produced under as clean conditions as possible.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

1. Milk, and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

| | (a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of Preser- vative. | (b) Number in which a Preservative was reported to be Present, and Per- centage of Preserva- tive found in each sample. |
|--------------|--|--|
| Milk | 39 | 0 |
| Cream | 2 | 1 |

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b), and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it:—

0.21% of Boric Acid. Explanation demanded from Vendor, who was afterwards warned.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| (i) Correct statements made | ... | ... | 3 |
| (ii) Statements incorrect | ... | ... | 0 |
| | | | — |
| Total | ... | ... | 3 |
| | | | — |

(iii) Percentage of preservative found in each
Sample:—0.31 0.39 0.38

Percentage stated on Statutory Label:—Not
exceeding 0.4% Boric Acid.

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (i) | Above 35% | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| (ii) | Below 35% | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| Total ... | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1), and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

NIL.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken.

NIL.

3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES.—Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found.

NIL.

4. Other observations, if any.

NIL.

Milk
(Mothers & Children)
Order, 1919. During the year 51 Nursing Mothers and 36 Children were supplied with free milk. These were, generally speaking, regular attendants at the Infant Welfare Centre, and mostly cases where the husband was out of work. The amount of Milk supplied was 4,203½ pints at a total cost of £91 6s. 1½d. Ninety-one packets of Milk Powder were given to Mothers and Infants, where, for some special reason, ordinary milk was not suitable. Total cost, £10 1s.

Special enquiries were made by myself and the Health Visitor into every case where free milk or milk powder was supplied to see that the person is really temporarily unable to pay for it, and also to see that the milk is consumed by the persons for whom it is intended.

Meat and
Other Foods. The meat supply of the Borough is obtained from the surrounding district and from the Markets at Sandwich and Canterbury.

No public Abattoir is provided, but endeavours are made to visit all the Slaughter Houses when slaughtering is likely to take place, and inspections are also made of the butchers' shops and other premises where food is exposed for sale and made up.

Both the Chief Inspector and his Male Assistant are qualified Meat Inspectors. I am proud of the efforts of the

Inspectors in this direction, who give a great amount of time to the inspection of meat and food.

The Slaughter Houses have been maintained in a satisfactory condition with regard to cleanliness.

The amount of unsound food destroyed during the year was 2 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs., details of which are given in the Inspector's Report.

Number of Slaughter Houses in use in the district:—

| | In 1914. | January 1920. | December 1920. |
|------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| Registered | 10 | 8 | 7 |
| Licensed | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| | 17 | 17 | 15 |

No cases of food poisoning occurred in the district.

Sale of See Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Food & Drugs.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever were fairly prevalent throughout the year. There was no particular epidemic at any of the Schools or Institutions in the town, and although every case was thoroughly investigated, possible "carriers" in the case of Diphtheria being swabbed and the Elementary School children frequently examined for cases of "peeling" or possible "missed" cases in the case of Scarlet Fever, we were not able to discover any definite source of infection. It is worth recording that generally only one member of a family was attacked. This is probably due to the prompt removal of the patient, the isolation of contacts and early disinfection of the premises.

I should like to mention under this heading that our horse ambulance is, practically speaking, out of date. This is a matter which has been under consideration for some time by the Joint Hospital Board and Health Committee, and I would urge upon the different authorities concerned that no time should be lost in providing an efficient motor ambulance which would serve the whole district. It is often difficult to get a horse in Margate in the summer time, and in children with diphtheria who require tracheotomy prompt removal to Hospital would ensure a fairly reasonable chance of their recovery. Anti-toxin treatment is carried out on the arrival of Diphtheria patients at the Hospital, and where these are treated at home the contacts are inoculated with anti-toxin serum. Disinfection is carried out in every case of Infectious Disease, the work being done by one man under the

supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. All the bedding, etc., is removed to the Disinfecting Station and disinfected by steam in a Washington Lyons Disinfector. The infected rooms being treated by formaldehyde vapour, and the walls, floors, ceilings, etc., sprayed with formalin solution. When the patient is treated at home we insist upon the paper being stripped off the walls and burnt in the grate in the room.

The same disinfection is carried out after death from Cancer or Consumption, in fact any disease of a poisonous or infectious character.

There are also facilities for the cleansing of verminous persons and their belongings.

Diphtheria. There were 75 cases of Diphtheria (21 occurred in Institutions), 68 were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and 2 died. With reference

to the seven cases treated at home there was no spread of the disease to any members of the family, and all the patients recovered.

Scarlet Fever. There were 79 cases of Scarlet Fever, 70 were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and there were no deaths. The cases were all of a very mild type.

Enteric Fever. There were only two cases of Enteric Fever. One occurred in an Institution and was treated in their own Sanatorium. This was probably an imported case. The other case was removed to the Isolation Hospital. Both patients recovered.

Cerebro Spinal Fever. There were no cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Erysipelas. There were 14 cases of Erysipelas notified. All the patients were treated at home, and there was one death. There was no spread of the disease to other members of the families.

Puerperal Fever. There was one case of Puerperal Fever. The patient was removed to the Cottage Hospital and died. It was thought to be due to auto-infection.

Encephalitis Lethargica. There were no cases notified during the year.

Small-Pox Prevention Regulations, 1917. There were no cases of Small-Pox, and no primary or re-vaccinations were performed by me during the year.

PNEUMONIA, MALARIA, DYSENTRY REGULATIONS, 1919.

Pneumonia. There were 35 cases of Pneumonia notified by Medical Practitioners during the year. All the patients were treated by their own Doctor throughout the illness, and there were 12 deaths. I think it is quite possible that every case was not notified, otherwise the death rate appears very high.

Malaria. There were 3 cases of Malaria notified. They were all recurrent cases, the patients having contracted the disease when serving in the Army.

Dysentery and Trench Fever. There were no cases notified during the year.

Influenza. Owing to the fact that Influenza is not a notifiable disease, it is quite impossible to state with certainty the number of cases which have occurred, but it is safe to say that there was no epidemic of the disease, and in fact only a comparatively few cases. Only one death is recorded.

Tuberculosis. There were 92 cases of Consumption (55 males and 37 females), and 23 of other forms of Tuberculosis notified. Cases of Consumption are visited by myself or the Sanitary Inspectress, and advice is given as regards disinfection, sleeping, etc. There is now a Tuberculosis Dispensary in Margate open every Friday at 2 p.m. Generally speaking, the notification of this disease is fairly complete, but the accommodation for patients in Sanatoria is most inadequate. The arrangements for treatment and admission to Sanatoria are under the control of the County Council.

At the end of last year there were 107 people with Consumption and 63 with other forms of Tuberculosis living in Margate, mostly residents.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The new Infant Welfare Centre was opened in September last, and will, I think, provide for our needs in this connection for some time to come.

The building consists of an Army Hut 125 feet long and 25 feet wide, the interior being sub-divided into a Lecture room, Playing-room for the "toddlers," Consultation-room, Weighing-room, Nursery, and Kitchen. An addition has also been provided to accommodate about 100 perambulators for wet days.

The Centre is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 2 till 4.30 or 5 o'clock, Tuesdays being set apart for a lecture to the mothers, weighing the babies, and consultations by the Medical Officer; Thursdays to cutting out and making garments by the mothers. Expectant mothers are also invited to attend for consultation on Thursdays, and to book their confinements with the Midwives.

The Staff consists of the Medical Officer, Health Visitor, and the two Borough Midwives, together with a number of voluntary helpers. The principal object of the Centre is the education of the mothers and prospective mothers with regard to their own health and the health of their babies and young children. With this object in view the Health Visitor gives a short lecture, sometimes illustrated by lantern slides, to the mothers every Tuesday. Afterwards the babies are weighed by two trained nurses (voluntary helpers). All the new cases are

seen and examined by the Medical Officer, whether ill or not. A record of the baby's weight, nutrition, etc., is kept on the Card Index System. Ailing children and those not thriving or gaining weight are weighed and examined every week until their condition is improved, and simple remedies, such as grey powders, Chymol, and Codliver Oil Emulsion, are prescribed when necessary.

I must say the mothers appreciate this attention, and most of them attend regularly with their babies, and I have no doubt that it has been not only the means of saving some children's lives, but of the mothers taking more interest in themselves and their children. This in due course leads to a healthier and happier childhood, and ensures a good foundation of health for the child to start upon.

In addition to her work at the Welfare Centre, the Health Visitor visits every child born in the town. Those who are in good circumstances and able to afford a nurse and medical advice seldom ask for or require her services, but in the case of those attended by Midwives, and many cases by doctors, her advice is welcomed and appreciated. She also keeps in touch with these children, as far as her time will allow, until they are 5 years of age, when they automatically come under the School Medical Officer and School Nurse at the Elementary Schools.

In the case of still births special enquiries are made by myself and the County Medical Officer, but so far we have not been able to gain any very definite information as to the cause of this unfortunate occurrence. In most cases the cause was stated as "Not known."

Infant deaths are also investigated by myself or the Health Visitor, and I am glad to say that no case of neglect has come to my notice. There were only 5 deaths of illegitimate children during the year, which is probably the lowest on record.

We have no Hospital or Maternity Home for the occupation of expectant mothers or young children, but the Cottage Hospital is always willing to receive any case requiring special treatment or operation.

There was only one case of Puerperal Fever notified during the year. The patient was admitted and treated at the Cottage Hospital, but unfortunately died. It was supposed to be due to auto-infection.

There were 5 babies notified as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum. All the cases were very slight with one exception. The Health Visitor treated each case, under the supervision of a Doctor, and they all recovered without any permanent injury to their eyesight.

We have been most fortunate lately with regard to Epidemic Diarrhoea. Although 6 deaths in children under two years are recorded as having occurred during the year, the death-rate from this cause is usually much higher. This is most likely due to the cool summer weather, and I think also, in a great measure, to the education of the parents and supervision of the children by the Health Visitor.

Whooping Cough and Measles not being notifiable diseases, it is impossible to state definitely the number, but very few cases among babies or children under 5 years came to my knowledge. These children are visited by the Sanitary Inspectress.

There are three Midwives practising in the town, two Municipal and one in private practice. These are sufficient at present to meet the requirements of the population. The two Municipal Midwives are paid a stated salary by the Town Council, and the fees received from their patients are paid back into the Borough Fund. The Ministry of Health pays half the deficit, if any, at the end of the financial year. The fees of Doctors called in to assist the Midwives in difficult cases are paid by the County Council.

The Municipal Midwives occupy their spare time in anti-natal visiting. This is particularly necessary in first confinements and where premature or still births have been known to occur. I hope it may have the effect of reducing the number of Premature Births, which is the chief cause of our Infantile Mortality.

I think the Town Council is to be highly complimented on the spirit in which it has carried forward this, comparatively speaking, new and progressive work of Child Welfare in spite of economic and other difficulties.

I would also like to thank most heartily all the voluntary helpers who come regularly and of their own free will to help us at the Centre, the success of which is, in a great measure, due to their kindness and tact with the mothers.

SUMMARY.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Average number of Weekly Consultations at Centre | 12 |
| Average Weekly Attendances of Mothers | 58 |
| Average Weekly Attendances of Children | 66 |
| Names on the Register | 390 |

N.B.—The average weekly attendance has just doubled since we opened the new Infant Welfare Centre, and is now over 100.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of Babies Visited by Health Visitor ... | 542 |
| Total number of Visits to Babies | 1,735 |
| Total number of Visits to Children (1-5 years) ... | 682 |
| Total number of Visits to Mothers, Babies and Children | 2,969 |
| Ante-Natal Visits by Midwives | 653 |
| Midwifery cases attended by Municipal Midwives ... | 227 |
| Death Rate for Margate Babies under 1 year—per 1,000 births | 62 |
| Number of deaths from Infantile Diarrhœa ... | 4 |

The following Tables show the actual number of Births in Margate during 1920:—

| | | Boys. | Girls. | TOTAL. |
|----------------------|-----|-------|--------|--------|
| Notified by Doctors | .. | 114 | 103 | 217 |
| Notified by Midwives | ... | 170 | 177 | 347 |
| Not notified | ... | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Totals | ... | 294 | 287 | 582 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Registered Births.

| | | | Boys. | Girls. | TOTAL. |
|--------------|-----|-----|-------|--------|--------|
| Legitimate | ... | ... | 265 | 264 | 529 |
| Illegitimate | ... | ... | 12 | 17 | 29 |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Totals | ... | ... | 277 | 281 | 558 |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Stillbirths.

| | | | Boys. | Girls. | TOTAL. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-------|--------|--------|
| Attended by Doctors | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Attended by Midwives | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Totals | ... | ... | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

These figures are “ uncorrected ” for inward and outward transfers as previously mentioned under “ Vital Statistics.”

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Staff. The Staff of the Medical Officer of Health consists of the following:—

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| Chief Sanitary Inspector | ... | MR. E. RIDSDALE |
| Assistant Sanitary Inspectors | | { MR. J. RATTRAY and |
| | | { MISS C. O'BRIEN |
| Disinfector | ... | MR. W. EPPS |
| Clerk | ... | MR. L. R. HUTCHINSON |

Hospital Accommodation. The accommodation for patients suffering from Infectious Diseases is as follows:—The greater portion of the patients suffering from Infectious

Diseases are sent to the Hospital at Haine, two miles from Margate. The Hospital was opened in 1902, and is designed on the most modern principles. It is capable of taking 122 patients, and is provided with single-bedded wards for private patients. There is accommodation for 74 Scarlet Fever cases, 19 Diphtheria, 19 Enteric Fever, two beds for doubtful cases, and eight beds in a separate block for cases of mixed infection. There is a special Hospital on a separate site available

for Small-Pox, capable of holding 16 patients. Most of the important Schools and Institutions have provided their own Sanatoria.

LIST OF BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

Common Lodging Houses (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 80).
Houses Let in Lodgings (H. and T.P. Act, 1919, s. 26 and P.H. Act, 1875, s. 90).
Cleansing, &c., and Removal of Refuse (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 44).
Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c. (H.W.C. Act, 1885, s. 9 [2]).
Public Mortuaries (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 141).
Slaughter Houses (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 169).
Prevention of Nuisances arising from snow, filth, rubbish and the keeping of animals (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 44).
New Streets and Buildings (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 157, and P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 23).
Removal of Offensive Matters and House Refuse (P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 26).
Public Conveniences (P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 20).
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.

THE FOLLOWING ACTS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED IN THE BOROUGH.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
Notification of Births Act, 1907.

LIST OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT AT THE COUNTY LABORATORY, MAIDSTONE, FOR MARGATE DURING 1919.

| NATURE OF EXAMINATION. | RESULTS. | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | POSITIVE. | NEGATIVE. |
| Examination of Diphtheria Swabs ... | 29 | 147 |
| Widal reaction in cases of suspected Typhoid Fever | 2 | 3 |
| Sputum examination for Tubercle Bacilli | 16 | 30 |
| Examination of hairs for " Ring-worm " parasite | 37 | 32 |
| Totals | 84 | 212 |

THE FLY NUISANCE.

During the last few years I have published a leaflet on the Fly Nuisance and the prevention thereof, which was kindly reprinted by the Local Press, and also distributed to occupiers of stables, cowsheds, dairies, shops, food stores, etc.

Particular attention was also given by the Sanitary Inspector to the removal of manure and other refuse from stables and other premises which are favourite breeding grounds for flies.

It was particularly noticed that flies were prevalent in homes where food was left exposed and the conditions were untidy and dirty. In homes where essential care is taken with regard to cleanliness, and the food removed from the tables, it was noticed that flies were not numerous. In some homes it is very hard to keep food satisfactorily covered as there is no proper food store provided, which is very essential if food is to be kept away from flies. In these cases we recommend protecting all food by means of wire gauze covers during the fly season.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

General Housing Conditions. The total number of dwelling houses in the Borough is 6,444. Those for working classes number 2,880.

Extent of the Shortage of Houses. As a result of the decision of the Health and Housing Committees that 300 houses should be erected at the rate of 100 per year, two sites have been obtained, one adjoining Ramsgate Road and Connaught Road, consisting of 7 acres, on which 86 houses are being erected, and the other adjoining Addiscombe road and Sussex Avenue, consisting of 4½ acres, on which 50 houses are being built:—

| | |
|----|---|
| 10 | Houses with Living Room, Scullery and 2 Bedrooms. |
| 58 | “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 3 “ |
| 50 | “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Parlour & 3 Bedrooms. |
| 18 | “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 4 “ |

Owing to difficulties, chiefly caused by the shortage of materials, only 4 houses are completed, but 20 more are nearing completion, 30 more are roofed in, and 70 more are in various stages of construction.

Another site is being negotiated for on which to erect the remainder of the houses in the approved Scheme, but difficulties are being experienced in getting the approval of the Housing Commissioner to this, owing to the probability that completion of the whole of the Scheme by July, 1922, cannot be managed.

At the present time about 450 local applications have been made for the new houses which are being erected by the Council, and it would seem that some considerable time must elapse before the shortage of houses can be overcome, and it would also appear that the 300 houses to be built in the Borough by the Housing Committee will not satisfy the present demand.

On account of the Housing shortage two or more families are now occupying dwelling houses, but no serious case of overcrowding has been observed, except in two instances. Notices were served to abate the overcrowding, which were complied with.

Fitness of Houses.

(a) General Standard of Housing in the District.

Is good with the exception of at least 154 unfit houses in the older parts of the town.

(b) General Character of Defects found to exist in Unfit Houses:—

Want of light and ventilation, damp walls, defective roofs and floors, rain water pipes and gutters, want of food stores and washing accommodation.

(c) How far Defects are due to lack of Proper Management and Supervision by Owners.

In very many instances houses have been allowed to get into bad repair by want of proper management and supervision. In a town like Margate, situated as it was during the war, which caused a large number of houses to be empty, and where they were occupied the majority were let at very low rents, the owners have not the necessary capital to spend on repairs, to overcome this difficulty. Our standards are not quite so high as in pre-war days, and we must wait until the prices of building materials become cheaper before we raise them.

2. General action taken as regards unfit houses under:—

(a) **The Public Health Act.**

Practically all action has been taken under the Public Health Acts. 125 houses were dealt with for defects which rendered them more or less unfit.

(b) **The Housing Acts.**

One representation was made during the year for the closing of seven houses. Closing Orders had previously been made on these houses, but it was ruled that the notices served in 1915 were out of order, therefore fresh Closing Orders were made.

Five Demolition Orders were made, but the Owner requested that the houses should not be pulled down, but be allowed to be used as stores. The Health Committee decided to refer the matter to the Ministry for their opinion.

3. Difficulties in Remedying Unfitness.

Considerable difficulty is still met with in getting defects remedied, which is accounted for by the position of Margate during the war as suffering financially, and also by the high cost of materials, labour, etc.

4. The conditions, so far as they affect housing, with regard to water supply, closet accommodation, and refuse deposit, are satisfactory. Practically every house, with one or two exceptions, has a separate water supply. The closet accommodation of houses is generally by the provision of separate W.C's. We have no fixed ashpits to dwelling houses, every house having a moveable receptacle. Many houses, however, have unsatisfactory dustbins, and the matter is receiving our attention. 142 proper receptacles were provided during the year for the removal of refuse, after the service of notices.

Unhealthy Areas. We are fortunate in having no unhealthy areas in the Borough.

Bye-Laws relating to Houses Let in Lodgings. New Bye-Laws were made for Houses Let in Lodgings which received the assent of the Ministry of Health, on the 23rd September, 1920. These Bye-Laws are a great improvement on the old ones, and should prove helpful with regard to the provision of separate water supply, food stores, to prevent danger from fire, etc., etc.

APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| (1) Estimated population | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,243 |
| (2) General Death-rate | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12.7 |
| (3) Death-rate from tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.4 |
| (4) Infantile mortality | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,444 |
| (6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,880 |
| (7) Number of new working-class houses erected | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

1.—Inspection.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,335 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 |

| | |
|---|----|
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 37 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 41 |

II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

| | |
|--|---|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers | 9 |
|--|---|

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.*

| | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit— | |
| (a) by owners | — |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... | — |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... | — |

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

| | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 186 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied— | |
| (a) by owners | 124 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... | 1 |

C. *Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 7 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | — |

| | |
|---|---|
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 5 |
| (5) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | — |

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Name of area | — |
| (2) Acreage | — |
| (3) Number of working-class houses in area ... | — |
| (4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced | — |

| | |
|--|---|
| 4.—Number of houses not complying with the building byelaws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919 | 8 |
|--|---|

| | |
|--|---|
| 5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer | Chief Sanitary Inspector, Assistant Male Inspector. To report on the general fitness of houses and to take such steps as are necessary to deal with the same under the Housing or Public Health Acts. |
|--|---|

TABLE I.
Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

| Premises. | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Prosecutions. |
|--|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) ... | 89 | 4 | — |
| WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)... | 239 | 4 | — |
| WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) | 41 | 2 | — |
| Total | 369 | 10 | — |

TABLE II.

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

| Particulars. | Number of Defects. | |
|---|--------------------|----------|
| | Found. | Remedied |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:--</i> | | |
| Want of cleanliness | 21 | 21 |
| Want of ventilation | — | — |
| Overcrowding | 1 | 1 |
| Want of drainage of floors | 1 | — |
| Other Nuisances | — | — |
| Sanitary accommodation— | | |
| Insufficient | 2 | 2 |
| Unsuitable or defective | 3 | 3 |
| Not separate for sexes | — | — |
| <i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:</i> | | |
| Illegal occupation of underground bake- | | |
| houses | — | — |
| Breach of special sanitary requirements | | |
| for bakehouses | 15 | 15 |
| Other offences | — | — |
| Total | 43 | 42 |

TABLE III.

Homework.

Outworker's Lists.

Section 107.

Lists received from Employers.

| Nature of Work. | Sent twice in the year. | | | Sent once in the year. | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | Lists. | Outworkers. | | Lists. | Outworkers. | |
| | | Contractors | Workmen | | Contractors | Workmen |
| Making Wearing Apparel | 10 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Furniture and Upholstery | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 10 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

TABLE IV.
Registered Workshops.

| Workshops on the Register at the end of the year. | Number. |
|---|---------|
| Builders | 17 |
| Bakers | 13 |
| Blacksmiths | 7 |
| Boatbuilders | 1 |
| Blindmakers | 1 |
| Bootmakers | 15 |
| Beer Bottlers | 1 |
| Carpenters | 5 |
| Cycle Works | 3 |
| Coach Builders | 5 |
| Cabinet Makers | 7 |
| Chocolate Maker | 1 |
| Dyers | 1 |
| Dressmakers | 16 |
| Watchmakers | 8 |
| Electrical Engineers | 1 |
| Electro Platers | 1 |
| French Polishers | 1 |
| Harness Makers or Saddlers | 2 |
| Ironmongers | 3 |
| Laundries | 9 |
| Musical Instrument Repairers | 2 |
| Milliners | 15 |
| Motor Engineers and Garages | 8 |
| Picture Framers | 4 |
| Photographers | 1 |
| Plumbers and Decorators | 13 |
| Tailors | 18 |
| Upholsterers | 3 |
| Total number of Workshops on Register. ... | 182 |

TABLE V.
Other Matters.

| Class. | Number. |
|--|---------|
| Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:— | |
| Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act | 2 |
| Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector of Factories as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts:— | |
| Notified by H.M. Inspector | 1 |
| Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector | — |
| Other | — |
| Underground Bakehouses:— | |
| In use at the end of the year | 14 |

Meteorological Report, 1920.

I have pleasure in again presenting the Annual Report relating to the weather conditions of the Borough during the past year. In some respects these conditions were of a very interesting character, and varied considerably from the normal. The winter and spring months were mild, the autumn warm; while the summer ones were cool. For the first six months the temperature was above the average, the most conspicuous being February and March, with an excess of 4.6 and 5.1 degrees respectively. On the other hand, July and August were below the normal by 1.0 and 3.1 degrees, the remaining months all being above the usual amount. The average daily temperature for the year was 52 degrees, which has only been reached once for over twenty years, viz., in 1911, when a long period of extraordinary sunshine occurred, and the summer was one of the brightest on record. The rainfall was one of the lowest measured, only amounting to 451m. (17.78ins.), the smallest quantity that has fallen in a year since 1902, when it totalled 410m. (16.16ins.).

THE BAROMETER.—The barometrical pressure for the year, taking the 9 a.m. readings, averaged 29.993ins. This pressure is the highest for many years. The lowest point touched was 28.696ins., on 15th March; this reading was accompanied by a south-westerly gale, with a small rainfall the previous day, followed by nearly a fortnight of dry weather. The highest point reached by the barometer during the year was 30.680ins., on the third of the same month, when the wind was south-south-west, the morning being cloudy to fair, with a bright afternoon, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours of sunshine.

TEMPERATURE.—The year as a whole was remarkably temperate. There was an absence of extreme heat or excessive cold. This can be easily seen by referring to the table accompanying this report, when an excess of temperature is shown to be the greatest in the spring and below the normal in July and August. Frost was registered in the screen on seven nights—three in January and four in December. The thermometer exposed on the grass recorded 27 frosts for the year; a very small number and about half the total of the previous year. Of these, four occurred in February and two in March. The hottest day was in July, when the shade maximum temperature reached 78, but it only exceeded 70 on a few occasions.

SUNSHINE.—The total hours of sunshine registered during the year was 1522, being an increase of 60 on the preceding year, but nearly 70 below the average for the past 20 years. The dull summer months were responsible for this, especially August and September, the amount of sunshine for the latter month only reaching 109 hours, or 60 less than in 1919. The early spring was bright, especially April, which nearly doubled the record of last year. May again had the greatest amount of sunshine for the twelve months, being 25 hours in excess of the record for June. The late summer was mild and bright, the amount of sunshine for October reaching the splendid record of 179 hours, this being greater than the total for either July or August. November too did very well, and with 86 hours to its credit nearly double the amount of last year. December, as usual, was the dulllest month of the year, and had only 18 hours of sunshine.

RAINFALL.—The quantity of rain that fell was much below the normal, the total for the year amounting to 451 m.m. (17.78ins.). The average quantity is 584 m.m. (23ins.). January and December had the normal fall; February, March, May, August, October, and November had less than the usual amount, while April, July, and September had an excess. February had the smallest precipitation, the quantity only reaching 9 m.m., and November came next with 12 m.m. September was the wettest month of the year, its large total of 103½ m.m. (4.08ins.) being nearly a quarter of the amount of the year. The great downpour of the 21st was responsible for this, when a severe thunderstorm, accompanied by torrential rain fell during the morning, flooding the lower parts of the town and causing much inconvenience to those who resided there. The amount of this extraordinary precipitation of 44 m.m. (nearly two inches) was more than the average quantity that falls in a month.

WIND.—The predominating wind during the year was south and south-west. This was especially noticeable in the early months, and contributed in a great measure to the mild weather that was experienced. The wind came from the South on 70 days, and from the South-West on 77 days. In the first four months the wind blew from the North-East on five days, and from the East only on three occasions. The total number of days it came from the East was the small proportion of 25. During August it blew mainly from the Northerly direction, keeping the temperature down, and makings the evenings somewhat cool. Fortunately, abundant shelter is provided along the sea front, and this was greatly appreciated by the visitors. The following table shows at a glance the direction of the wind for each month, at 9 a.m.:—

| | N | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | Calm. | Days. |
|-----------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|-------|-------|
| January | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 31 |
| February | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| March | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 31 |
| April | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 30 |
| May | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 31 |
| June | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 30 |
| July | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 31 |
| August | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 31 |
| September | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 30 |
| October | 0 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 31 |
| November | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 30 |
| December | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 31 |
| Totals | 26 | 30 | 25 | 45 | 70 | 77 | 42 | 43 | 8 | 366 |

During the year the Sunshine Recorder was moved to a higher position on the roof of St. George's Hotel, from which an uninterrupted record of sunshine from sunrise to sunset can be obtained. I have again to thank the proprietors of the Hotel (Messrs. K. and G. Cleveland) for the kindness I have received from them during the year, especially for the privilege of telephoning the Sunday evening Weather Report from their premises, which, besides being a great convenience to me, has enabled it to reach London in good time.

The Station was inspected by Mr. C. W. Lamb, from the Meteorological Office, on October 18th, when the instruments were tested and found to be in good order. The chart which is now in use at the Station, showing the daily rise and fall of the barometer, and the shade maximum and minimum temperatures, as well as giving the daily readings of the various instruments in use, has been much appreciated by an increasing number of people who visit the Station.

Appended to this report will be found a table of the mean temperature and the rainfall of a number of health resorts mainly on the South Coast. It will be observed that Margate compares very favourably with these towns, and shows that the climate of the town is both mild and dry.

C. J. PEMBLE,

Meteorological Observer.

Meteorological Observations—1920.

| MONTH. | BARO-METER | Dry. | Wet. | Relative Humidity. | THERMOMETERS. | | | | | | | | Earth Ther's. | | Bar. at 6 a.m. | RAINFALL. | | | | | SUNSHINE. | | FROSTS. | | | |
|--------|------------|------|------|--------------------|---------------|------|------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------|-------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | Diff. at 9 H. | Max. | Min. | Range. | A'vge. | Diff. from A'vge. | Grass. | Solar Max. | 1 ft. | 4 ft. | | Fall M.M. | Diff. from A'vge. | Days. With. | Days. Not. | Max. fall. | Day. | Hours. | Days. With. | Days. Not. | Screen | Grass |
| JAN. | 29.863 | 42.6 | 41.4 | 90 | 6.2 | 48.1 | 37.7 | 10.4 | 42.9 | + 3.7 | 34.4 | 69 | 42.1 | 44.3 | 7.0 | 42.1 | — | 14 | 17 | 6.3 | 13th. | 44.9 | 16 | 15 | 3 | 10 |
| FEB. | 30.198 | 44.4 | 42.7 | 86 | 3.8 | 49.6 | 39.8 | 9.8 | 44.7 | + 4.6 | 35.9 | 83 | 43.0 | 44.5 | 6.0 | 9.3 | —26 | 5 | 24 | 6.5 | 20th. | 100.6 | 21 | 8 | — | 4 |
| MAR. | 29.944 | 47.1 | 44.5 | 81 | 4.5 | 54.0 | 41.2 | 12.8 | 47.6 | + 5.1 | 37.0 | 98 | 45.8 | 45.7 | 6.0 | 14.9 | —25 | 10 | 21 | 3.8 | 26th. | 153.6 | 27 | 4 | — | 2 |
| APRIL | 29.674 | 50.4 | 47.3 | 78 | 2.9 | 55.1 | 43.8 | 11.3 | 49.5 | + 2.6 | 40.4 | 104 | 50.3 | 49.4 | 8.0 | 50.0 | + 16 | 18 | 12 | 7.0 | 4th. | 105.4 | 23 | 7 | — | — |
| MAY | 30.057 | 57.1 | 52.9 | 75 | 3.7 | 63.1 | 49.5 | 13.6 | 56.3 | + 3.7 | 44.7 | 112 | 56.8 | 53.1 | 6.0 | 19.8 | —20 | 11 | 20 | 7.8 | 28th. | 224.9 | 30 | 1 | — | — |
| JUNE | 30.068 | 60.7 | 58.9 | 89 | 2.9 | 66.2 | 54.4 | 11.8 | 60.2 | + 2.2 | 50.7 | 122 | 64.0 | 59.5 | 6.5 | 22.4 | —23 | 7 | 23 | 12.4 | 20th. | 200.3 | 28 | 2 | — | — |
| JULY | 29.961 | 61.6 | 57.4 | 76 | 4.5 | 67.5 | 54.7 | 12.8 | 61.1 | — 1.0 | 52.1 | 122 | 65.0 | 62.7 | 7.6 | 66.7 | + 17 | 16 | 15 | 11.2 | 5th. | 175.2 | 28 | 3 | — | — |
| AUG | 30.028 | 59.2 | 55.7 | 79 | 2.2 | 64.5 | 53.5 | 11.7 | 59.0 | — 3.1 | 50.6 | 120 | 62.1 | 61.9 | 8.0 | 37.8 | — 11 | 9 | 22 | 15.8 | 18th. | 155.7 | 29 | 2 | — | — |
| SEPT. | 30.070 | 58.4 | 56.1 | 80 | 2.7 | 64.1 | 53.7 | 10.4 | 58.9 | + 0.1 | 50.9 | 108 | 59.7 | 59.9 | 7.7 | 103.5 | + 54 | 14 | 16 | 43.8 | 21st. | 109.0 | 26 | 4 | — | — |
| OCT. | 29.993 | 55.0 | 52.0 | 80 | 2.2 | 59.3 | 48.5 | 10.8 | 53.9 | + 2.7 | 44.5 | 105 | 55.3 | 57.9 | 2.2 | 14.8 | — 59 | 6 | 25 | 6.0 | 1st. | 179.0 | 30 | 1 | — | 2 |
| NOV. | 30.079 | 46.9 | 43.8 | 78 | 2.8 | 51.5 | 42.5 | 9.0 | 47.0 | + 1.5 | 38.0 | 81 | 46.6 | 51.3 | 2.8 | 12.0 | — 49 | 8 | 22 | 3.3 | 28th. | 86.0 | 22 | 8 | — | 3 |
| DEC. | 29.978 | 42.4 | 41.2 | 90 | 3.8 | 46.8 | 38.5 | 8.3 | 42.7 | + 1.6 | 35.8 | 60 | 42.4 | 46.4 | 3.8 | 57.9 | — | 21 | 10 | 9.4 | 22nd. | 17.8 | 11 | 20 | 4 | 6 |
| 1920 | 29.993 | 52.2 | 49.6 | 82 | 3.5 | 57.6 | 46.5 | 10.2 | 52.0 | + 2.3 | 42.9 | 99 | 52.7 | 53.0 | 5.9 | 451.2 | — 126 | 139 | 227 | 43.8 | Sept. 21st. | 1522.4 | 291 | 75 | 7 | 27 |
| 1919 | 29.952 | 49.7 | 48.7 | 82 | 3.6 | 54.7 | 44.3 | 11.2 | 49.5 | — 0.8 | 40.5 | — | 51.0 | 51.7 | 6.4 | 566.6 | — 10 | 156 | 209 | 25.2 | Nov. 9th | 1462.0 | 273 | 92 | — | 52 |

Mean Temperature—1920.

| MONTH. | Margate. | Ramsgate. | Folkstone | Tunbridge Well | Southend. | St. Leonard's | Eastbourne. | Brighton. | Worthing. | Ventnor. | Bournemouth | Torquay. | Palmouth. | Blackpool. |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| JANUARY ... | 42.9 | 41.0 | 42.1 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 42.4 | 43.2 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 43.4 | 42.4 | 44.8 | 44.4 | 40.7 |
| FEBRUARY... | 44.7 | 43.5 | 45.1 | 43.3 | 43.7 | — | 44.5 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 46.0 | 44.0 | 46.8 | 46.1 | 43.1 |
| MARCH ... | 47.6 | 45.7 | 47.4 | 46.3 | 47.1 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.0 | 46.1 | 47.0 | 45.3 | 46.6 | 45.5 | 44.7 |
| APRIL ... | 49.5 | 47.6 | 49.1 | 47.6 | 49.5 | 48.8 | 49.4 | 49.2 | 49.4 | 49.6 | 48.7 | 49.9 | 48.7 | 46.4 |
| MAY ... | 56.3 | 54.8 | 55.3 | 54.6 | 56.3 | 54.7 | 54.4 | 55.2 | 55.0 | 54.5 | 54.3 | 54.8 | 53.4 | 52.6 |
| JUNE .. | 60.3 | 58.3 | 59.7 | 58.8 | 60.2 | 58.8 | 58.5 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 58.6 | 58.5 | 59.3 | 58.3 | 57.3 |
| JULY ... | 61.1 | 59.3 | 59.7 | 58.7 | 60.8 | 59.4 | 59.3 | 59.3 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 58.0 | 59.6 | 58.0 | 57.7 |
| AUGUST ... | 59.0 | 58.1 | 59.0 | 57.0 | 58.6 | 58.3 | 58.7 | 59.1 | 58.4 | 59.5 | 58.0 | 58.9 | 57.7 | 57.2 |
| SEPTEMBER | 58.9 | 57.7 | 59.6 | 57.1 | 57.9 | 58.7 | 58.4 | 58.3 | 57.6 | 58.7 | 56.8 | 58.7 | 57.2 | 55.8 |
| OCTOBER ... | 54.5 | 53.9 | 55.9 | 52.4 | 53.7 | 54.9 | 53.9 | 55.2 | 54.7 | 56.3 | 53.7 | 56.1 | 55.2 | 51.8 |
| NOVEMBER | 47.0 | 45.7 | 47.1 | 44.2 | 44.8 | 47.0 | 46.5 | 46.7 | 46.0 | 49.0 | 46.2 | 49.0 | 48.9 | 45.7 |
| DECEMBER... | 42.7 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 41.6 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 42.8 | 41.6 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 39.7 |
| MEAN.—YEAR 1920 | 52.1 | 50.6 | 51.8 | 50.1 | 51.1 | 51.3 | 51.3 | 51.3 | 51.1 | 52.1 | 50.6 | 52.4 | 51.4 | 49.4 |

Rainfall—1920.

| MONTH. | Margate. | Ramsgate. | Folkestone. | Tunbridge Wells | Southend. | St. Leonards. | Eastbourne. | Brighton. | Worthing. | Ventnor. | Bournemouth. | Torquay. | Palmouth. | Blackpool. |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| JANUARY ... | 1·6 | 2·1 | 3·2 | 3·6 | 1·7 | 2·7 | 4·0 | 4·1 | 3·9 | 4·4 | 4·1 | 6·2 | 7·4 | 3·4 |
| FEBRUARY ... | 0·37 | 0·61 | 0·47 | 0·57 | 0·40 | | 0·63 | 0·60 | 0·56 | 0·52 | 0·59 | 0·63 | 0·99 | 2·19 |
| MARCH ... | 0·59 | 0·49 | 1·09 | 1·45 | 0·53 | 1·19 | 2·13 | 1·98 | 1·64 | 2·21 | 2·51 | 3·50 | 4·39 | 4·37 |
| APRIL ... | 1·97 | 2·17 | 2·18 | 2·63 | 2·15 | 2·19 | 2·38 | 2·43 | 2·10 | 2·63 | 2·99 | 3·72 | 4·47 | 4·37 |
| MAY ... | 0·78 | 1·10 | 1·59 | 1·39 | 0·55 | 1·52 | 1·21 | 1·10 | 1·17 | 1·08 | 1·29 | 1·49 | 2·36 | 4·29 |
| JUNE ... | 0·88 | 1·01 | 1·51 | 1·37 | 0·77 | 1·57 | 1·58 | 1·79 | 1·67 | 2·63 | 2·73 | 1·53 | 2·63 | 2·39 |
| JULY ... | 2·63 | 2·07 | 3·26 | 3·63 | 3·52 | 3·28 | 3·87 | 4·55 | 4·65 | 4·98 | 4·68 | 3·31 | 5·23 | 5·14 |
| AUGUST ... | 1·49 | 2·07 | 1·59 | 1·58 | 1·76 | 1·79 | 1·91 | 1·36 | 1·10 | 1·33 | 1·18 | 1·41 | 1·40 | 1·57 |
| SEPTEMBER ... | 4·08 | 3·39 | 3·07 | 2·85 | 3·62 | 4·00 | 4·01 | 2·24 | 3·12 | 2·59 | 1·48 | 1·66 | 4·01 | 3·37 |
| OCTOBER ... | 0·58 | 0·92 | 1·17 | 1·74 | 1·30 | 2·00 | 2·17 | 1·76 | 2·19 | 2·71 | 2·83 | 2·24 | 6·64 | 1·47 |
| NOVEMBER ... | 0·47 | 0·62 | 1·22 | 1·49 | 0·54 | 1·66 | 2·19 | 2·07 | 1·65 | 1·80 | 1·65 | 1·77 | 2·17 | 1·60 |
| DECEMBER... | 2·28 | 2·60 | 3·94 | 2·78 | 2·17 | 4·05 | 3·60 | 3·14 | 2·69 | 3·13 | 3·17 | 6·01 | 5·54 | 2·58 |
| Total for Year ... | 17·78 | 19·19 | 24·30 | 25·13 | 19·03 | 26·58 | 29·75 | 27·16 | 26·52 | 30·08 | 29·15 | 33·59 | 47·30 | 37·35 |



BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

:: REPORT ::

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31st, 1920.

Margate :

Printed by W. J. Parrett, Ltd., "Gazette" Office, 25, Cecil Square
1921.



To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my seventh Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the Borough of Margate. I think I may venture to say that a useful year's work was accomplished.

During the year new duties were imposed upon me in connection with the inspection of Theatres and other places of public entertainment. The work done comprises the inspection of Dwelling Houses, Schools, Theatres, and other places of entertainment, Houses Let in Lodgings, Slaughter Houses, Food Shops, Bakehouses, Offensive Trades, Cowsheds, Dairies, Milk-shops, Factories, Workshops, Work-places, and Out-workers' Premises, the disinfection of infected rooms and clothing after cases of infectious diseases, and also Rat Destruction.

It will be seen that our activities have covered a wide field, and that a great amount of responsibility is placed on the shoulders of the Inspectorate for the upholding of the sanitary condition of premises in the Borough.

I have been ably assisted in my work by my Senior Assistant Inspector, Mr. J. Rattray, Assistant Lady Inspectress, Miss C. O'Brien, and Clerk, L. R. Hutchinson. I have also to thank the Medical Officer for his help at all times, and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. RIDSDALE

April, 1921.

Sanitary Work carried out during the Year 1920.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| No. of Complaints received | ... | ... | 219 |
| No. of Inspections made | ... | ... | 6,247 |
| No. of Re-inspections made | ... | ... | 2,601 |
| No. of Notices and Letters sent with respect to matters requiring attention under the Public Health Acts, &c. | ... | ... | 640 |
| No. of Statutory Notices served | ... | ... | 32 |

Description of Work carried out:—

Houses, &c.:—

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------------|
| | | | By Notice. |
| Unfit for habitation, improved | ... | ... | 9 |
| Provided with damp-proof courses, or damp walls rendered damp-proof | ... | ... | 4 |
| New floors laid or repaired | ... | ... | 33 |
| Ceilings repaired | ... | ... | 37 |
| Overcrowding abated | ... | ... | 2 |
| Cleansed and Limewashed | ... | ... | 41 |
| Bedding cleansed | ... | ... | 9 |
| Means of Ventilation improved | ... | ... | 8 |
| Roofs, &c., repaired | ... | ... | 62 |
| Water Spouts fixed or repaired | ... | ... | 46 |
| Down Spouts disconnected from drain | ... | ... | 2 |
| Yard Pavements repaired | ... | ... | 10 |
| Yards cleansed | ... | ... | 19 |
| Yards re-paved with cement concrete | ... | ... | 40 |
| Nuisances abated arising from keeping of swine and other animals | ... | ... | 33 |
| Accumulations of manure and refuse removed | ... | ... | 71 |
| Kitchen Stoves and Coppers renewed or repaired | ... | ... | 4 |
| Food Stores provided | ... | ... | 3 |

Restaurants:—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Limewashed | ... | ... | 1 |
| Kitchen floor cleansed | ... | ... | 2 |
| W.C. cleansed | ... | ... | 1 |
| Receptacle provided for refuse | ... | ... | 1 |

Workshops:—

Sanitary Accommodation:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Insufficient | ... | ... | 2 |
| Unsuitable or defective | ... | ... | 3 |

Cowsheds:—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Limewashed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Notice to cleanse | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

Dairies & Milk Shops:—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Limewashed and cleansed | ... | .. | .. | 3 |
| Proper milk vessels provided | .. | ... | .. | 1 |
| Floors repaired | ... | .. | ... | 2 |
| Improved | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Stables:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Limewashed | .. | ... | ... | .. | 2 |
| Manure Pit provided | | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

Slaughter Houses:—

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Limewashed | ... | ... | .. | ... | 53 |
| Floors repaired or laid with cement concrete | ... | | | ... | 1 |
| Receptacles provided | ... | | ... | ... | 4 |
| Bye-Laws not complied with | ... | | ... | ... | 3 |

Drainage:—

| | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|-----|----|
| Cleansed and repaired | ... | ... | ... | 81 |
| Reconstructed | ... | ... | .. | 14 |
| New drains constructed | | ... | .. | 32 |
| Disconnected from sewer | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Ventilated | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Inspection chambers built | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Cesspools abolished | .. | ... | ... | 5 |
| Cesspits abolished | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Additional gullies fixed in yards | | ... | ... | 13 |
| New sinks fixed | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed | | | .. | 48 |
| Waste pipes unstopped | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Bath and Lavatory waste pipes ventilated | | | ... | 5 |
| Urinals improved | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Urinals limewashed | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

Water Closets:—

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Limewashed or cleansed | .. | ... | ... | 47 |
| Repaired | ... | ... | ... | 78 |
| Re-constructed | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Light and ventilation improved | | ... | ... | 2 |
| Additional provided | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Washdown W. C.'s provided in lieu of defective W.C. pans | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Provided with a sufficient supply of water | | | | 7 |
| Soil pipes repaired or renewed | | ... | ... | 25 |
| New flush pipes fixed | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| New cisterns fixed | ... | ... | ... | 20 |

Ashpits:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Portable receptacles provided | ... | ... | 142 |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|

Smoke Observations:—

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| No. of Observations taken | ... | ... | 14 |
| Notices re emission of black smoke | ... | ... | 4 |

Miscellaneous:—

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Not classified above | ... | ... | 22 |
|----------------------|-----|-----|----|

The attention of the Borough Surveyor has been called to the following defects:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Accumulation of refuse | ... | ... | 5 |
| Condition of back roads | ... | ... | 2 |
| Nuisances arising from sewers | ... | ... | 6 |
| Blocked interceptors | ... | ... | 6 |
| Choked or foul street gullies | ... | ... | 2 |
| Dangerous buildings | ... | ... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | 5 |

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

New Bye-Laws were made during the year by the Council for Houses Let in Lodgings, which were allowed by the Ministry of Health on the 2nd September, 1920.

Under the old Bye-Laws, if a house was let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family at a separate rental to each occupier of 4s. per week or above, unfurnished, or 5s. per week or above, furnished, it was exempt, and as nearly all the rents of the existing houses let in lodgings have been increased, they would have been exempt. The Council, therefore, made new Bye-Laws which now apply to a house let at any rental, and wide powers are given for enforcing the provision of drainage, promoting cleanliness, ventilation, lighting, closet accommodation, water supply, washing, and food store accommodation, for the keeping in repair and adequate lighting of any common staircase, securing stability of the building, and the prevention and safety from fire. Also for the cleansing and re-decoration of the premises at stated times, and for the paving of courts and courtyards, etc.

The new Bye-Laws are a great improvement on the old ones, and will enable us to bring about much needed sanitary improvements, etc., in existing houses let in lodgings, also provision for the proper storage of food and cooking of the same.

Only persons of the poorest class used to live in these premises, but now, owing to the housing shortage, better class persons are inhabiting them.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| No. of Houses Let in Lodgings | ... | ... | 9 |
| No. of Inspections | ... | ... | 49 |
| No. of Notices served re Sanitary Defects | ... | ... | 3 |
| No. of rooms found dirty and cleansed | ... | ... | 2 |

STABLES

(AND OTHER PREMISES WHERE ANIMALS ARE KEPT).

As in previous years frequent visits are paid to stables and other premises where animals are kept, particularly during the summer time, when flies are likely to be prevalent, in order to see that manure is not allowed to accumulate. Unfortunately, it is during the summer season that we experience most difficulty in getting manure removed, on account of the farmers being busy. In my opinion it would be an excellent arrangement if the Corporation removed manure free on the understanding that it became their property.

Many occupiers of small houses fail to keep their fowls clean, and in many instances I have had to ask the occupiers to discontinue keeping them.

| | |
|---|-----|
| No. of Inspections of Stables, etc. | 283 |
| Accumulations of Manure removed by Notice ... | 71 |
| Manure pits provided | 2 |
| Animals kept in such a state as to be a nuisance... | 33 |

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The total number of Offensive Trades carried on in the Borough is 10, and consist of:—

| | |
|---|----|
| Fried Fish and Chip Potato Shops | 8 |
| Rag and Bone Dealers | 2 |
| Number of Inspections made | 27 |
| Number of Notices served re Nuisances ... | 1 |

During the year 4 applications were made to carry on Offensive Trades, which were submitted to the Health Committee:—

| Date. | Premises. | Business. | Result of Application. |
|-----------|---|------------------|------------------------|
| 5th Jan. | 1a, Trinity Hill. | Fried Fish Shop. | Refused. |
| 6th Sept. | 7, Dane Hill. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 6th Sept. | 5, The Facades. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 6th Sept. | Shed in front of Dairy Cottage, Garlinge. | Cooked Fish. | Ditto. |

The new Bye-Laws with regard to Offensive Trades are still awaiting the approval of the Ministry of Health.

PRIVATE SMOKE-TESTS.

In order that prospective Occupiers, Owners and other persons may be able to know whether dwelling-houses and other premises are in a sanitary condition the smoke-testing of drains and examination of the sanitary fittings are carried out on payment of a stated fee. If upon examination the premises are found to be in a satisfactory condition a certificate is issued to that effect, but if any defects are found the works necessary to remedy the same have to be carried out before a certificate is issued.

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| No. of private Smoke-tests carried out | ... | 3 |
|--|-----|---|

DISINFECTION AND AMBULANCE.

The Disinfecting Station, situate in St. John's Road, in which a Manlove Elliott Steam Disinfecting Apparatus is fixed for the disinfection of Bedding and other articles, is under my direct supervision. One disinfecting Assistant is engaged, and at times when disinfecting is excessive it is necessary to get extra assistance. A Brougham Ambulance is provided for the removal of infected patients, and also a covered van for the removal of infected bedding.

| | |
|--|-----|
| No. of Patients suffering from Infectious Diseases removed to the Haine Isolation Hospital | 139 |
| No. of Infected Houses Disinfected | 220 |
| No. of Infected Rooms Disinfected | 207 |
| No. of Houses Disinfected after Consumption | 37 |
| No. of Rooms Disinfected after Consumption | 40 |

No. of Articles disinfected:—

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 42 Beds | 6 Coats |
| 270 Mattresses | 49 Rugs |
| 268 Sheets | 4 Carpets |
| 434 Pillows | 30 Cushions |
| 95 Bolsters | 169 Miscellaneous |
| 750 Blankets | |

making a total of 2,117.

MORTUARY.

The Mortuary, situate in King Street, adjoining the Gas Works, is provided for the reception of bodies of persons who have been drowned, killed or found dead. The police remove all bodies to the Mortuary. My responsibility is to see that it is clean, and also to keep the Register. The Mortuary is situated in a small enclosed yard and surrounded on two sides by the Gas Works, and it adjoins a small engineer's workshop used by the Corporation Pumping Staff. The situation is not an ideal one, and the Corporation ought at their earliest opportunity to take into consideration the provision of a new Mortuary in a more suitable position.

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| No. of Bodies placed in the Mortuary, who had died from accident or other cause | ... | 14 |
|---|-----|----|

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

A regular weekly inspection of all occupied Slaughter Houses is carried out, and on the whole they have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

| | | |
|--|--------|-----|
| No. of Registered Slaughter Houses | ... | 7 |
| No. of Licensed Slaughter Houses | ... | 8 |
| No. of Slaughter Houses closed or discontinued | | 2 |
| No. of Slaughter House Buildings repaired | ... | 1 |
| No. of Slaughter Houses Limewashed | ... | 53 |
| No. of Receptacles provided | | 2 |
| No. of Slaughter House Inspections | ... | 555 |

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

| | | |
|--|--------|-----|
| Total No. of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk in the Borough | ... | 84 |
| Total No. of Registered Cow-keepers in the Borough | | 11 |
| Total No. of Registered Cow-keepers who live outside the Borough | | 4 |
| Total No. of Inspections | | 229 |

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

A great deal of attention is given to this work by myself and my male Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

Slaughter Houses are inspected as far as possible when slaughtering is taking place, and also the various shops, etc., where food is exposed for sale. The Butchers, I am glad to state, have given me every possible assistance by notifying carcasses, organs, etc., which showed signs of disease.

All the Butchers, with only one or two exceptions, pay through their Butchers' Association to an Insurance Scheme whereby they receive compensation for diseased carcasses, etc. The scheme works very well, and is a great help to the Butchers and myself, for they now feel secure from loss, whereas previously the loss fell on the individual butcher and inflicted in many cases financial hardship.

The following table shows the amount of unsound food dealt with during the year:—

| Unsound Meat. | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|--|--|----------------------|--|--|
| DESCRIPTION. | | | DISEASE. | | | TOTAL WEIGHT IN LBS. | | |
| 1 Cow | ... | ... | Generalized Tuberculosis | | | 1,344 | | |
| 1 Sheep | ... | ... | Pyemia | | | 66 | | |
| 1 Sheep | ... | ... | Suppuration | | | 52 | | |
| 1 Sheep | ... | ... | Lobar Pneumonia | | | 60 | | |
| 1 Sheep | ... | ... | Unsound | | | 30 | | |
| 3 Lambs | ... | ... | " | | | 97 | | |
| ORGANS, ETC. | | | | | | | | |
| Forequarters of Beef | ... | ... | Localized Tuberculosis | | | 221 | | |
| Hindquarters of Beef | ... | ... | " | | | 220 | | |
| Beef | ... | ... | Bruised | | | 52 | | |
| Beef | ... | ... | Decomposed | | | 129 | | |
| Lungs & Liver of Cow | ... | ... | Tuberculosis | | | 25 | | |
| Mesenteric Fat | ... | ... | " | | | 30 | | |
| Caul Fat | ... | ... | Unsound | | | 8 | | |
| Trimnings | ... | ... | " | | | 7 | | |
| Various Foods. | | | | | | | | |
| Bacon and Ham | ... | ... | Unsound | | | 254 | | |
| Butter | ... | ... | " | | | 7 | | |
| Cake | ... | ... | " | | | 36 | | |
| Cheese | ... | ... | " | | | 562 | | |
| Corned Beef | ... | ... | " | | | 103 | | |
| Condensed Milk | ... | ... | " | | | 132 | | |
| Dates | ... | ... | " | | | 84 | | |
| 1,475 Eggs | ... | ... | " | | | 184 | | |
| Kippers | ... | ... | " | | | 624 | | |
| Lobster and Crabs | ... | ... | " | | | 5 | | |
| Pears (Tinned) | ... | ... | " | | | 5 | | |
| Pickles | ... | ... | " | | | 1 | | |
| Tinned Pineapple | ... | ... | " | | | 9 | | |
| Potted Meat | ... | ... | " | | | 3 | | |
| Poultry | ... | ... | " | | | 316 | | |
| Rabbits | ... | ... | " | | | 60 | | |
| Tinned Salmon | ... | ... | " | | | 8 | | |
| Sardines | ... | ... | " | | | 4 | | |
| Sausages | ... | ... | " | | | 21 | | |
| Tomatoes (Tinned) | ... | ... | " | | | 53 | | |
| „ (Fresh) | ... | ... | " | | | 182 | | |
| | | | Total | | | 4,994 lbs. | | |

Total weight—2 tons 4 cwts 2 qrs. 10 lbs.

STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

A considerable amount of attention has been given to seeing that house refuse is properly stored in covered galvanised iron dustbins. The Borough Surveyor's Department carry out the removal of refuse from dwellings and other premises. In a large number of instances it was found upon inspection that proper covered galvanised dustbins were not used by occupiers, and that uncovered wood boxes, tubs, baths, etc., were used, which, when placed at the front of premises for the removal of refuse, are very unsightly and insanitary. Notices were served upon the occupiers and owners to provide dustbins where insanitary receptacles were used.

Many occupiers fail to keep their dustbins free from smell, because they put wet refuse matters in them. This can be avoided by burning all vegetable matter in the kitchener, and where no fires are available, wet matter, after being drained, can be wrapped in old newspapers and placed in the dustbin; this also facilitates the easy removal of the refuse from the dustbin, which will last for years, as it is not knocked about by the men when emptying the refuse into the van, whereas, when the dustbin is foul and coated with refuse matters it comes in for rough handling to get the refuse out of it.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| No. of accumulations removed | ... | ... | 38 |
| No. of Dustbins provided | ... | ... | 142 |

RENT RESTRICTION ACT.

During the year 20 applications were made by tenants for Certificates stating whether their houses were reasonably fit for human habitation or not kept in a reasonable state of repair.

In no case has an occupier produced a Certificate in the County Court.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| No. of Inspections | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| No. of Certificates granted | ... | ... | ... | 18 |

RAG FLOCK.

During the latter part of the year a sample of Rag Flock, which had been submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, was reported to contain 284 parts of soluble chlorine in the form of chlorides per 100,000 parts of the Flock, and proceedings were ordered to be taken against the Upholsterer from whom the Flock had been obtained. A conviction was obtained in January, 1921.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| No. of Inspections | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| No. of Samples taken | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, ETC.

In accordance with a circular letter issued by the Ministry of Health, requesting that Inspectors of Nuisances should visit periodically all Theatres, Music Halls, and other places of public entertainment, in order to see that no insanitary conditions, etc., existed, all the places of public entertainment were visited and as a result one cinema was found to require re-decorating and another had insufficient sanitary accommodation. Both premises were put into satisfactory condition.

| | | |
|---|--------|----|
| No. of Theatres and places of entertainment | ... | 10 |
| No. of Inspections | | 22 |
| No. of Premises not satisfactory | | 2 |
| No. put into proper order | | 2 |

RAT EXTERMINATION.

On January 1st, 1920, the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, came into operation, and it is now the duty of occupiers of land and premises and masters of vessels to take steps to destroy rats.

As your Supervising Officer under the Act, I have to report that a large amount of work has been done, and I gladly acknowledge the help I have received from occupiers and also from Mr. G. L. Moore, the Kent County Organising Officer under the Rat Destruction Act.

During the year 54 premises were found or reported to be affected with rats, which consisted of dwelling houses, farms, slaughter houses, hotels, restaurants, stables, fish stores, food stores, etc.

Visits were paid to the infested premises and a leaflet on the destruction of rats left with the occupier. Afterwards, further visits were made to the premises in order to ascertain results.

In the majority of instances poisons were used for the destruction of rats, which consisted of Squills, Barium Carbonate Mixtures, Phosphorus, and also by Viruses.

Squills proved to be the most effective poison, but good results were obtained from them all. Virus was found to be uncertain, and I have yet to learn if successful results have been obtained from its use.

Where it has been possible to use our Eclipse Smoke-testing machine, sulphur-dioxide has been pumped into the runs with good effect.

Only on a few occasions has it been possible to employ a Rat Catcher with ferrets, as in the majority of cases the rodents were on premises where it is impossible to use ferrets. Good results were obtained in the open on Poultry Runs and banks, etc.

More effort will have to be concentrated on making premises rat-proof, for old premises with defective floors, openings, etc., provide ample harbour for rats.

It is impossible to give the number of rats destroyed, but certainly from the probable number of rats estimated to be on premises, as the result of baiting many hundreds of rats must have perished, for premises which were previously badly affected are now practically free from the pests, and I think our work in this direction has had good effects.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| No. of premises dealt with for Rats | ... | ... | 54 |
| No. of Inspections | ... | ... | 215 |

Poisons used:—Rat Quit (Barium Carbonate Mixture) 72lbs.; Squills, 12 gallons 3 pints; Danzo Rat Killer, 1½ gallons; Harley's Rodine (Phosphorus Paste), 12 5s. tins and 6 2s. 6d. tins.

Value of Poisons sold, £11 3s. 9d.

All the work done at premises has been carried out at the cost of the occupiers.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

Under the Margate Corporation Act, 1908, provision is made for the inspection of Ice Cream Premises in order to see that Ice Cream is made and stored under proper conditions.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| No. of Ice Cream Makers | ... | ... | 47 |
| No. of Inspections | ... | ... | 47 |
| No. of premises discontinued owing to unsuitability | ... | ... | 1 |
| No. of sanitary defects remedied | ... | ... | 1 |

GOOSEBERRY MILDEW ORDER.

During the year 80 inspections were carried out under the above Order, and 13 cases were discovered in which Gooseberries exposed for sale were affected with Gooseberry Mildew, all of which were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the year 120 samples of various foods and drugs were obtained and submitted to your Public Analyst, Mr. E. M. Hawkins, at Canterbury.

Description and number of Samples:—

| Nature of Sample. | Adulterated. | Genuine. | Informal. | Formal. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| Milk | 5 | 34 | — | 39 | 39 |
| Butter | — | 15 | 15 | — | 15 |
| Lard | — | 6 | 6 | — | 6 |
| Jam | — | 6 | 6 | — | 6 |
| Margarine | — | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Cream | 1 | 4 | 5 | — | 5 |
| Coffee | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | 4 |
| Pepper | — | 4 | 4 | — | 4 |
| Cheese | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Baking Powder | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Ginger Wine | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Custard Powder | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Self-Raising Flour | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Arrowroot | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Cocoa | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Vinegar | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Camphorated Oil | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Cheese | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Condensed Milk | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Glycerine | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Cream of Tartar | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Salmon and Shrimp Paste | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Lemonade Powder | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Lemonade | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Spirit of Turpentine | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Zinc Ointment | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Boracic Ointment | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Flour | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Egg Powder | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Totals | 11 | 109 | 78 | 42 | 120 |

It will be seen from the above statement that 109 samples were reported to be genuine, and 11 adulterated, which gives a percentage of 9.2 of adulteration.

The following table gives the percentages of adulteration in all the samples obtained during the last 15 years:—

| Years. | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total No. of Samples | 102 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 100 | 120 | 100 | 110 | 107 | 74 | 106 | 120 |
| Number adulterated | 12 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 11 |
| Percentage adulterated | 11.7 | 7 | 1 | 9.9 | 4 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 4 | 11.6 | 13 | 21.8 | 14 | 4 | 4.7 | 9.2 |

The composition of the samples of Milk are given in the following table:—

| No. of Sample. | Percentage Results. | | Purchased during month of |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Milk Fat. | Non-Fatty Solids. | |
| 12 | 3.68 | 9.33 | FEBRUARY. Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.59 8.95 |
| 13 | 4.00 | 8.98 | |
| 14 | 3.60 | 8.61 | |
| 15 | 2.98 | 9.00 | |
| 16 | 3.68 | 8.83 | |
| | | | MARCH. |
| 29 | 3.45 | 8.75 | Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.17 8.65 |
| 30 | 2.75 | 8.66 | |
| 31 | 2.91 | 8.53 | |
| 32 | 3.62 | 8.46 | |
| 33 | 3.10 | 8.84 | |
| | | | MAY. |
| 47 | 3.20 | 8.77 | Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.19 8.72 |
| 48 | 4.05 | 8.54 | |
| 49 | 3.25 | 8.57 | |
| 50 | 2.82 | 8.75 | |
| 51 | 2.65 | 8.95 | |
| | | | JUNE. |
| 60 | 3.96 | 8.73 | Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.77 8.73 |
| 61 | 3.24 | 8.98 | |
| 62 | 4.02 | 8.75 | |
| 63 | 4.18 | 8.66 | |
| 64 | 3.45 | 8.52 | |
| | | | AUGUST. |
| 77 | 3.58 | 8.68 | Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.48 8.69 |
| 78 | 3.40 | 8.29 | |
| 79 | 3.95 | 8.78 | |
| 80 | 3.30 | 8.87 | |
| 81 | 3.18 | 8.85 | |
| | | | SEPTEMBER. |
| 89 | 2.89 | 8.54 | Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.77 8.63 |
| 90 | 3.65 | 8.82 | |
| 91 | 4.78 | 8.54 | |
| | | | NOVEMBER. |
| 107 | 3.10 | 8.57 | Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.53 8.91 |
| 108 | 3.38 | 8.80 | |
| 109 | 4.03 | 9.19 | |
| 110 | 3.62 | 9.10 | |
| | | | DECEMBER. |
| 117 | 3.02 | 9.23 | Average Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids 3.18 9.09 |
| 118 | 3.42 | 9.06 | |
| 119 | 3.10 | 9.05 | |
| 120 | 3.20 | 9.01 | |

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES
NOT REPORTED TO BE GENUINE.

| No. of Samples. | Nature of Samples. | Results of Analyses. | Remarks. |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|---|
| 8. | Coffee. | Contained 58% Chicory. | Letter of Warning sent by Town Clerk. |
| 19. | Cream. | Preservative not declared. | Explanation given to the Health Committee. |
| 30. | Milk. | Deficient in Fat 8%. | Ditto. |
| 31. | Milk. | Deficient in Fat 3%. | Ditto. |
| 36. | Arrowroot. | Contained 6·8% Borax. | Formal sample taken (See No. 52). |
| 50. | Milk. | Deficient in Fat 6%. | Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk. |
| 51. | Milk. | Deficient in Fat 11%. | Ditto. |
| 52. | Arrowroot. | Contained 6·4% Borax. | Ditto (remainder of Arrowroot surrendered to Inspector of Nuisances). |
| 58. | Ginger Wine. | Contained 4·8 grains of Salicylic Acid per pint. | Formal Sample taken (See No. 69). |
| 69. | Ginger Wine. | Contained 4·9 grains of Salicylic Acid per pint. | Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk. |
| 89. | Milk. | Deficient in Fat 4% | Ditto. |
| 113. | Margarine | Sold in unmarked wrapper. | Formal sample taken (See No. 116). |
| 116. | Margarine. | Ditto. | Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk. |

SANITARY NOTICES IN DEFAULT.

When an owner has failed to comply with a notice to carry out sanitary improvements, the necessary works are then carried out by the Corporation on the the instructions of the Health Committee under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the cost incurred is recovered from the owner.

There was only one instance during the year in which action was taken by the Corporation with regard to non-provision of a sufficient water closet, and when proceedings were about to be taken the owner paid for the work which had been done.

PROSECUTIONS.

In no instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings before the Magistrates with regard to contraventions of the Public Health Act, Food and Drugs Act, etc.

